Asgård 3 / Asgård 4 / Asgård 6

User Manual

Ecolabel - Sintef 110-0227 - EN 13240

www.aduro.dk

Good luck with your new wood burning stove!

In order to get the best possible pleasure and benefit from your new Asgård wood burning stove, it is important that you read this User Manual thoroughly before you install your wood burning stove and start to use it.

1.0 General

1.1 Compliance

Asgård 3, 4 and 6 comply with the EN 13240 European standards, as well as the NS 3058 Norwegian standard and is thereby approved for installation and use in Europe. The product documentation for Norway has Sintef number 110-0227 and can be downloaded from our website at www.aduro.no or from www.nbl.sintef.no. At the same time, the manufacturing process is subject to external quality control. Asgård 3, 4 and 6 also carry the Nordic Swan Eco-label, which guarantees that the wood burning stove complies with the most stringent environmental requirements and has been manufactured in an environmentally correct manner.

1.2 Technical data

Nominal power:	6 kW
Chimney draught	12 Pa
Maximum combustion amount per hour:	
- Wood approx.	2.4 kg
Heat rating in buildings with:	
Optimum insulation:	150 m^2
Average insulation:	100 m^2
Inadequate insulation:	60 m^2
Flue outlet, diameter:	150 mm

Weight: Asgård 3: 75 kg, Asgård 4: 80 kg and Asgård 6: 75 kg.

1.3 Transportation

When taking your wood burning stove home, please ensure that it travels in an upright position. If you wish to lay it flat, it is important that you remove loose parts from the combustion chamber (cast iron grate and loose fireproof tiles) and remove the ash drawer. Alternatively you could also fill the combustion chamber with excess packaging so the parts are kept in place.

1.4 Serial number

The wood burning stove has a serial number on the rating plate on the back of the valve below the door. Please write this number in the space below. For the purposes of the guarantee and for other enquiries, it is important that you are able to quote this number.

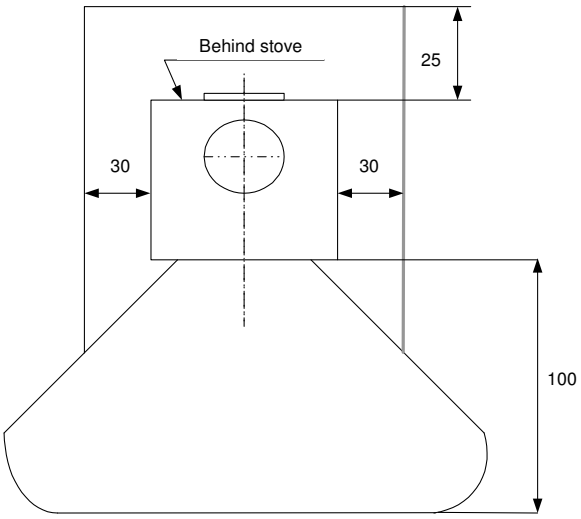
Serial number

2.0 Installation of the wood burning stove
You are welcome to install your wood burning stove yourself – but we strongly recommend that you consult your chimney sweep before you begin the installation. Your dealer can also provide you with installation advice. It is important to ensure that all local rules and regulations, including ones relating to national and European standards, are complied with when installing this device.

Please note: You may not begin to use the wood burning stove until it has been inspected and approved by your local chimney sweep.

2.1 Position of the stove/distance requirements
The new wood burning stove must be installed in a suitable and physically possible position. You need to be sure that the position complies with local regulations. Distance requirements will only apply if the wood burning stove is to be placed close to flammable materials. Asgård 3, 4 and 6 should be installed at a distance of 25 cm from flammable materials at the rear and at a distance of 30 cm from the side. All furniture must be kept at least 100 cm away from the front of the stove (see illustration below).

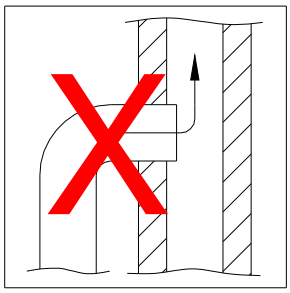
If the stove is positioned against a brick wall or other non-flammable material, there is no minimum distance requirement. To facilitate cleaning and for the best use of the convection air, we recommend that you leave a distance of approximately 5–10 cm to the wall. Asgård 3, 4 and 6 are built as a convection stove. This means that air from the room circulates between the inner stove and the outer covering. As a result, the heated air is distributed evenly throughout the room.

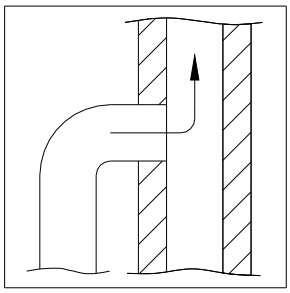


Please note: that the wood burning stove must be installed on a floor with the adequate load-bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this requirement, appropriate adaptation measures must be taken (e.g. a load-distributing plate).

If the wood burning stove is to be placed close to flammable material, such as a wooden floor or carpet, it must be placed on a non-flammable base. The floor plate should extend for at least 30 cm in front of the wood burning stove, and 15 cm on each side.

2.2 Connection to a brick chimney
If the stove is being connected to a brick chimney, a curved flue pipe should be used via the top outlet. After measurement, a hole is made in the chimney in which the pipe sleeve is placed and fireplace mortar is used to seal it in place. The stove is placed in position and the flue pipe is put in place. A thin gasket is placed between the flue pipe and the pipe sleeve to seal the joints. The flue pipe should protrude 5–10 cm into the pipe sleeve, but must not block the opening in the chimney (see the illustration below).





The wood burning stove can be connected to a chimney to which other heat sources are connected.

3.0 Lighting a fire in the wood burning stove

3.1 Important safety information

- The wood burning stove will become warm during use and therefore it should be treated with all necessary caution.
- Never keep easily combustible fluids such as petrol in the vicinity of the wood burning stove – and never use easily combustible fluids to light the fire in the wood burning stove.
- Never empty the ash drawer when the wood burning stove is warm. Embers may still be found in the ash drawer for up to 24 hours after the fire has gone out. Please wait to empty the ash drawer until you are sure that there are no embers in the ash.
- The door should be kept closed while the wood burning stove is in use. While lighting the fire, the door can stand ajar for the first few minutes.
- In the event of a chimney fire: Close all the dampers on the wood burning stove and call the fire-fighting service.

3.2 Recommended fuels?

We recommend the use of split hardwood that has been stored outdoors under cover for at least 1 year. Wood that has been stored indoors has a tendency to become too dry and will burn too quickly. The wood should preferably be felled in the winter, when a lot of the moisture in the wood will have been drawn down into the roots. In order to achieve optimum combustion, the wood's moisture level should not exceed 18 %, which roughly corresponds to storing the wood under cover outdoors for one year. The moisture level of the wood can be measured using a moisture meter or by applying washing up liquid to one end of the log and blowing air in the other end. If the wood is dry enough, soap bubbles will appear. The wood should be chopped into logs with a diameter of approx. 10 cm and a log length of max. 35 cm. Correct firing provides optimal heat output and maximum economy. At the same time, correct firing prevents environmental damage in the form of smoke and malodorous fumes and also reduces the risk of chimney fires. Well seasoned wood fuel is essential for correct use. Make sure your fuel is kept dry. If the fuel is wet, a large proportion of the heat will be used to vaporize the water, and this energy will disappear up the chimney. It is clearly not only uneconomical to fire with wet fuel but also, as mentioned above, increases the risk of producing soot, smoke and other environmentally damaging by-products.

Burning varnished wood, impregnated wood, chipboard, paper and other waste is strictly forbidden. Burning these materials will damage the environment, the wood burning stove and your own health.

3.3 How do I light a fire in the wood burning stove?

The fire lighting method is very important for starting combustion quickly and efficiently.

1) Open the primary air intake/damper at the bottom of the door and open the secondary air intake at the top of the door. The primary damper is used at the start to get the fire going, while the secondary air intake keeps the fire burning evenly. The secondary air intake is open when the damper is pushed all the way to the right and closed when the damper is pushed to the left.
2) Place a log of wood crosswise in the combustion chamber and put 2 firelighters close to the log. Light the firelighters and quickly put a new log close to the firelighters and several small logs at an angle above it. Air must be able to reach the firelighters, but the logs should be touching to "warm" each other.

3) Keep the door approx. 1 cm ajar, until the glass is too hot to touch. Then close the door. When there are distinct, visible flames and the fire has taken hold, close the primary air intake/damper.

Important: The control handle will get warm when the wood burning stove is being used. Please use the glove provided when you operate the wood burning stove.

3.4 The first time a fire is lit
The first few times the wood burning stove is used, there may be some smoke and unpleasant odours from the wood burning stove, which is fairly normal. This is caused by the heat-resistant paint hardening. Make sure there is sufficient ventilation during this stage. It is also important not to let the fire burn too fiercely the first 2–3 times, so that the wood burning stove has time to expand slowly. You should also be aware that the stove may make clicking sounds as it heats up and cools down – rather like pouring boiling water into a sink. These are caused by the great differences in temperature to which the materials are being exposed.

During the first firing, which should be carried out using approximately 1 kg of wood, the stoking door must be left slightly open and must not be closed until the stove is cold. This is to prevent the sealing rope sticking to the stove.

3.5 How should I use my wood burning stove?
The wood burning stove is intended for intermittent combustion. This means that each stoking should burn down to embers before new logs are added.

In order to obtain the best possible combustion, you should regulate the effect/heat output with the fuel. Burning small logs provides more powerful combustion than burning large logs as the surface area is greater and more gas is released. The amount of wood in the combustion chamber is another factor that affects combustion. In normal circumstances, you should not place more than two logs in the stove. If you want an enhanced effect, you can add more logs. The nominal heat output is reached by burning approx. 1,6 kg per hour.

3.6 Secondary damper
The secondary damper should always be open while the wood burning stove is in use. This damper allows you to adjust the wood burning stove to the chimney draft and the heat output you require. In normal circumstances, the wood burning stove should be working with this damper open between 60 % and 100 %. You should never close the air intake so far that the flames are extinguished. There should always be visible flames in order to achieve clean and efficient combustion.

3.7 Primary damper
When you add a new log, the primary air intake/damper should be opened until the fire is burning properly. In order to utilize the fuel to the fullest extent, the embers should have burnt for so long that it is necessary to open the primary air intake for approx. 2 minutes to get the new log to burn.

In order to reduce the risk of ash falling from the stove when the door is opened to add more fuel, it is a good idea to open the primary air intake/damper for approx. 1 minute before the door is opened. This increases the draught through the stove and reduces the risk that ash will drop on the floor.

Please note: if you overload the wood burning stove and burn more than approx. 2.5 kg wood/hour, there is a risk that the lacquered surface of the stove will become discoloured and eventually fall off. The stove can be resurfaced, but this is not covered by the manufacturer's guarantee. In the same way, any other damage to the stove caused by overloading will not be covered by the guarantee.

3.8 Ventilation/fresh air supply
In order for the wood burning stove to function at optimum efficiency, air is needed for the combustion process. There must be sufficient fresh air coming into the room containing the wood burning stove. In very well-insulated houses, or houses with powerful cooker hoods and/or air conditioning systems, a vacuum can be created around the stove, leading to smoke leakage and poor combustion. In these circumstances, it might be necessary to open a window to provide air for combustion and to equalize the vacuum. Alternatively, you could fit an air vent in the room containing the wood burning stove.

4.0 The chimney
Data for chimney calculation:

	Wood
Flue temperature at [20 °C]	273
Chimney draught at testing power [mbar]/[Pa]	0.12/12
Flue gas mass flow [g/s]	5.5

The optimum combustion is achieved at a constant chimney draught of 0.10 to 0.14 mbar measured in the flue pipe above the stove. There are many factors that affect the chimney draught, including the outside temperature, wind strength and surrounding buildings. If it is impossible to establish a sufficiently natural chimney draught, the chimney can be fitted with a smoke extractor. If the chimney draught is too strong, a damper can be fitted to regulate the chimney draught. Contact your local chimney sweep for more advice.

4.1 Inadequate draught in the chimney
If the chimney is too short, leaks or is inadequately insulated, there may be problems with the chimney draught (let the chimney sweep assess this). The draught should be approx. 0.10–0.14 mbar in order to provide satisfactory combustion and prevent smoke leakage.

If the chimney sweep judges the draught to be satisfactory, but you still have problems lighting a fire, try extending the fire lighting phase/using more thin pieces of kindling, so that the chimney gets thoroughly warm. The chimney will not draw at optimum effect until it is warm. The fire lighting phase can be prolonged by using a lot of kindling and 1-2 firelighters. When a layer of embers has been formed, add 2–3 dry logs.

5.0 Maintaining and cleaning your wood burning stove
Gaskets
With time, the gaskets will wear, and, in order to avoid wild combustion, they must be replaced as required.

Glass
If the wood you burn is too moist, you will get soot stains on the glass pane. They can be easily removed using a damp cloth that you dip in cold ash and rub on the sooty glass. Special cleaning agents are also available to remove soot from glass.

Combustion chamber
The yellow tiles in the combustion chamber eventually wear out and they should be replaced when the cracks are more that 0.5 cm. The durability of the tiles will depend on how often and how intensively the stove is used. You can change the tiles yourself. They are available as a ready-to-use set. You can also buy one-piece tiles that you can cut to the size of the worn plates yourself. Please consult your dealer.

Ash
Empty the ash drawer before it becomes completely full. Always leave a layer of ash on the bottom of the stove, as this insulates the combustion chamber and makes lighting a fire easier.

Cleaning the wood burning stove
The stove's surface is treated with a heat-resistant Senotherm® paint, which will stay at its best just by being vacuumed with a small, soft mouthpiece or dusted with a soft, dry cloth. Do not use spirit or other solvents which will remove the paint.

The inside of the wood burning stove and the flue pipe can be cleaned via the door and the cleaning aperture in the flue pipe/chimney. The upper fireproof tile (the exhaust deflector) can be removed, allowing access to the top of the wood burning stove. Cleaning of the inside of the wood burning stove and the flue pipe should be undertaken at least once a year, or more frequently if necessary, depending on how often the wood burning stove is used. This work can also be carried out by the chimney sweep.

Repairing the surface
If the surface of your wood burning stove gets scratched or worn, it can easily be refaced/renewed using the original Senotherm® paint in an aerosol can. It is available in black or grey from your local dealer.

Please note: All maintenance and cleaning of the wood burning stove should be carried out when it is cold.

Spare parts and unauthorized alterations
You may only use original spare parts in the wood burning stove. Consult your dealer for advice and when purchasing spare parts. All forms of unauthorized alterations to the wood burning stove are strictly forbidden, as the wood burning stove will no longer comply with the approved specifications.

6.0 Accessories
There is a wide product range of accessories for Asgård stoves:

- Glass floor plates
- Aduro Robust steel chimney
- Flue pipe
- Gaskets and other spare parts

7.0 Product liability and warranty
In accordance with the Danish Sale of Goods Act, product liability will exist for two years from the date of purchase of the wood burning stove. The dated receipt will be sufficient proof. Product liability will not cover damage caused by incorrect installation and use of the wood burning stove. Likewise, product liability will not cover loose parts and wear parts (fireproof tiles, glass, gaskets, rails, cast iron grate and control), as they are worn by ordinary use. These parts can be purchased as spare parts.

8.0 FAQ
If you need more information, please go to www.aduro.dk.

Enjoy your stove!